

**It Can't Be
Done**

By CLARA DELAFIELD

Matrimonial Adventures

His Wife's Visitor

BY

Henry Kitchell Webster

Author of "Roger Drake," "Captain of Industry," "The Traitor and Loyalist," "The Wandering Man," "A King in His Heart," "The Show Man," "June Madness," "The Real Adventure," "The Thoroughbred," "An American Family," "Mary Holliston," "Real Life," etc.

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**HENRY KITCHELL
WEBSTER**

Like so many of America's big authors, Henry Kitchell Webster began writing at an early age. His first work brought forth stories of mystery-thrillers; he specialized in plot.

Then he turned from that form of fiction to material with more substance. For one of the leading magazines he traveled in the tropics and wrote articles, not purely for local color, but studies of the life with a sociological background.

Later came his novels with their portrayals of real people and real problems, showing the power of Mr. Webster's mental equipment, for he is a widely cultivated person with a knowledge of the drama, music and literature. He speaks with authority on all of these subjects.

Mr. Webster is one of the authors who takes a long time at his writing, and the story that follows, written expressly for the Star Author Series of Matrimonial Adventures, was in process of development during a trip through Europe. "His Wife's Visitor" shows how very clever husbands sometimes are!

MARY STEWART CUTTING, JR.

The telephone rang for the third time since they had sat down to dinner. The maid, in her flurried haste to placate the tyrant, set down the dish of fried eggplant from which George had been about to help himself on the sideboard out of his reach.

George and his wife sat listening in silence. The maid returned and said, "I think it's for you, Mrs. Tait."

George signed and produced the evening paper, which had been tucked under his leg against this precise contingency.

He didn't particularly care about the news, of which he had already read the unexciting headlines, but he did want to register a not unamiable protest against these continual interruptions of their dinner. Emily insisted on making a more or less formal meal of it. She'd been mildly annoyed with him if he'd gone to the sideboard and helped himself to the eggplant while the maid was at the phone. Then why couldn't she instruct Anna to say to these impudent telephoners that her mistress was at dinner and ask them to call her in an hour? It wasn't as if they ever had anything to say.

There was no use saying this to Emily. He knew her argument as well as his own. Anna's morale would be ruined if they short-circuited her services by helping themselves, and then where would they be when they had people in to dinner? But if he didn't want the meal interrupted by telephone calls, why did he insist on their dining at the bucolic hour of six instead of seven when most of their friends did?

Of course Emily knew his answer to that, too. By dining at six they could, whenever they felt like it, go to the first show at the Alcazar and see the picture right end to, instead of from the middle of the fourth reel. Also they could find a convenient place to park the car. And they were home again by nine, so that if George had any evening work to do there were a couple of solid hours left for it. And as for setting an example of propriety to Anna, George felt it was rather hard. Ever since their first child, George, Junior, had been two years old, George, Senior, had been submitting to innumerable small infringements upon his personal liberty under the plea of setting a proper example. But now that Junior was in college, and his younger sister in a boarding school, it seemed to George at forty-three that he might be allowed to tilt back in his chair if he liked and empty his pipe scrapings into the dessert plate. There was no good saying any of that, either, for Emily knew it as well as he did.

Well, he knew her answer, too, though this last word was one she had never said. After all, they didn't live in New York nor in Philadelphia nor even in Chicago. They lived in Avon, Illinois. George had a good law practice in Harrison county, but the great cities and the great corporations had never summoned him, and it was becoming clear to George—at forty-three—that they never would. Avon and the movies and the bridge club and a month's vacation at Mackinac Island was about his speed.

What about me? Why, I thought I'd told you about that. Well, you see, when Eddie came along in the bout—he did have such nice eyes—I told him frankly I couldn't go for a row with him as far as Chalfont, and—

Oh, well, what does it matter? Anyway, Eddie William's eyes are as nice as his father's.

The Exact Figure.

The maiden was with a possible suitor, and her little sister was also with them.

They were crossing a river in a ramshackle ferryboat, when the little sister exhibited some signs of fear.

"Why, Dolly," said the big sister. "If you are so nervous now, what will you be at my age?"

"Thirty-nine!" replied the little sister, promptly.

Captain Jinks' Kind.

Mrs. Black, who asked for messen-
tered stockings, is only equaled by Mrs. Green, who sent her little girl to the store with a note calling for one yard of succotash braid.—Nellie Outram.

For Woman's Writes.

Phil—That typist who got married is back on her job again.

Phil—Aha! What you might call a reversion to type.—Judge.

of absurdity about some of the refinements she insisted upon, and about the seriousness with which she took her committees and her classes and her clubs. It did not behove her husband to rail, no matter how often they called her from the dinner table to the telephone.

He had had time to think as far as this, his mind slipping rapidly past the familiar landmarks just as his eye slid down the columns of the newspapers, before he perceived that Emily was not, this time, talking to any member of her drama committee, nor to any citizen of Avon, nor to anyone she'd had the slightest expectation of hearing from. It was a man—George could tell that from the quality of her voice—and he seemed to be throwing her into a good deal of a flutter.

"Why—why, yes," she was saying. "Oh, but we'd love to have you! . . . Yes. That'll be fine . . . We certainly will. Only I'm afraid you won't find us very exciting. . . . Four o'clock Saturday then."

George, as she returned to the table, fastened his gaze upon the paper. When she was rattled she liked to be allowed to take her time. She sat down a bit heavily in her chair, drew a couple of long breaths, resumed her knife and fork, and then asked, "Did you hear any of that?"

"Not much," he told her. "I thought you sounded sort of surprised."

"I should say I was," she admitted, "when I hadn't heard from him for nineteen years. Calling up on the long-distance to ask if he can come and spend Sunday with us! Surprised!"

"Who?" George wanted to know. "I don't know why he should want to. He certainly won't find any material for a play in us. Still, it'll be nice to see him again. I don't suppose I'll know him."

"Look here," George demanded, "whom are you talking about?"

"Oh," she said, as if she had just heard his questions; but it was another moment before she answered it.

"Why, it's Charley Hawkins—Hawthorn Hawkins—George, you know who he is!"

"I know who Hawthorn Hawkins is, but why do you call him Charley? And why does he call us on the long distance and propose to spend Sunday with us?"

"Why, he's giving the Sheldon lectures down at the University this year, and he looked up Avon on the map and saw how near it was—so he phoned to ask if he could come."

"But why Avon, and why us? If you know him as well as that, why haven't you ever told me anything about him?"

"George," she cried, scandalized, "I told you all about Charley Hawkins when we were first engaged—and you didn't even listen. He wasn't famous then, of course. And I haven't heard from him since the note he wrote with the wedding present he sent us. Tait."

George signed and produced the evening paper, which had been tucked under his leg against this precise contingency.

He didn't particularly care about the news, of which he had already read the unexciting headlines, but he did want to register a not unamiable protest against these continual interruptions of their dinner. Emily insisted on making a more or less formal meal of it. She'd been mildly annoyed with him if he'd gone to the sideboard and helped himself to the eggplant while the maid was at the phone.

It was from preoccupation rather than obedience that he let her alone until she rang for the maid. Then, "You haven't been writing to him, have you—telling him he was great and so on?"

Her eyes flashed at him, but the entrance of Anna procured him a polite answer. "I couldn't very well write to him when I'd never seen one of his plays."

"Ever read 'em?" he asked. "They are published, I suppose."

She shook her head and waited until Anna went out; then she swooped upon him. "I never thought you'd be so silly," she declared, "as to be jealous. And about a man I haven't thought of for twenty years."

"Nothing," he retorted furiously. "I'm not."

"What are you then?" she asked with an alkaline sort of smile, and he found the question unanswerable. "Well, I hope you will be decent to him anyhow."

"I don't know whether I will or not," he told her. "That depends." She didn't speak to him again that night.

Two days later, coming home from a rather strenuous bout of shopping, Emily found her husband—home from the office a good hour earlier than usual—reading a small green paper-covered volume, which he put down hastily as she came in, and then took up again and held out to her.

"Three Plays by Hawthorn Hawkins," she read. "Why, where did that come from? I tried to get it at Street's, but they'd never even heard of it."

"Came in the mail," he said. "I found it when I got here."

"Addressed to me?" she asked.

"Why—yes. I believe it was. I opened the package without thinking."

"Charley sent them on, of course," she remarked; "so that I'd have something to talk to him about."

"I don't believe he did," George said decidedly. "Not unless he's an unusual ass."

She flushed angrily at that, but he went on before she could speak. "I said I thought he wasn't an ass, not that I thought he was. There'd have been a card or an inscription if it had come from him. Anyhow, I wouldn't thank him for it unless he gives you a lead. Read 'em and say nothing. And don't leave 'em out on the sitting room table where they'll be the first thing to see, either."

Her smile conceded that this advice was both friendly and intelligent. "But where did they come from?" she demanded.

"Search me!" he told her. "They don't postmark this fourth-class stuff. No, I didn't mean anything uncomplimentary. As far as I read in the first one, it seemed pretty good. I thought you might have sent to Chicago for them." She pointed out that there

wouldn't have been time. "Oh, well," he concluded, "I don't believe it's much of a mystery. Some old friend, most likely, that he told he was coming, sent it along so that you could surprise him. You'll read 'em tonight, I suppose."

She said she would, unless he wanted to go out somewhere with her; but he said he must go back to the office and work. "I'm going to be pretty busy between now and Monday," he added.

She looked at him sharply. "You're going to be here tomorrow when he comes, aren't you?"

"Oh, yes, I'll be here—you bet." It was so evident, though, that the last brace of words had escaped him involuntarily that she forbore to remonstrate.

They kept rather carefully away from Charles Hawthorn Hawkins as a conversational topic that night. Next morning, however, just before he left for the office, George uneasily broke the ice by saying, "Don't count on him too much, Emily. He may not come, you know—send you a telegram this morning."

She asked hotly why he said that, and added, as the suspicion struck her, "I believe you've been telephoning him, yourself, not to come." But this injurious charge she at once retracted.

"They're supposed to be sort of temperamental and changeable, that's all," he explained, "and I thought he might change his mind about this."

"You wish he would, I suspect," she observed.

"Yes," he answered, unhappily, "I suppose I do."

She gazed at him a moment in mute exasperation. Then her expression softened and she gave a reluctant laugh. "I think you're the most ridiculous person in the world," she said. "I suppose you think he's coming out here to break up our happy home and get me to run away with him."

He looked so glum over this that she gave him up as hopeless. "Oh, go along," she cried. "But I'm going to kiss you first. And you will be home sharp at four, won't you?"

It was an hour earlier than this that she found him in the dining room unwrapping a package containing two bottles, one of gin and the other of Scotch whisky.

"Got 'em from Walter Harbury," he explained sheepishly. "Walter has a regular bootlegger—comes around once a month. Been meaning to lay in something like this for quite a while."

Her astonishment over this bit of unabashed mendacity made it possible for him to get on to something else. He put the bottles away in the sideboard, turned his back upon it, and gazed at her so intently that she frowned inquiringly and presently asked, "Well, what is it?"

"Nothing," he said, "only I think you're looking great—just as you are."

Now this was the unadulterated truth. At forty, after two children and nineteen years of marriage and Avon, she still looked infinitely desirable to George, and never more so than in the sort of clothes he was wearing now, a small felt hat crammed down upon her small round head (she'd been out doing some last-minute marketing), a sweater, a sport skirt, low-heeled shoes; her face moistly flushed, innocent of powder. It was true and Emily knew it was true.

All the same, she saw through him and smiled derisively. "So you want me to look like this when Mr. Hawkins comes?" she asked. "Well, I won't. I'm going up to dress this minute."

"I wish you wouldn't, Emily," he pleaded. "I don't want you to dress up for this chump. I don't want you to do anything—special for him. I don't see why you should. You don't care anything about him, do you? Nor about what he thinks?"

Her flush deepened as she met his look. She reached out suddenly and took hold of him by the ears. "Idiot!" she said, "Idiot!" But in the interval between the two words she kissed him, and she did not dress up for Mr. Charles Hawthorn Hawkins.

Perhaps because her husband's performance occupied the first place in her attention, she found it hard to remember what I said good-by to him when I said good-bye to him ten minutes."

"Oh, d—n!" he said, and got to his feet. "Look here, Emily! You're all right in any dress. It wasn't you I didn't feel sure about. But he might have been any sort of ass. Of course, I saw he was all right before I'd talked with him ten minutes."

"No," she said, "you needn't have worried about that."

She let the voltage accumulate during the longish silence. Then she added, "He kissed me this afternoon. He'd been rather sentimental all day, and when I said good-bye to him he kissed me."

"Well," said George, after a silence of his own, "he certainly is a darned nice fellow."

She stared at him, speechless.

"Oh, I'm not much surprised," he went on. "You see, he told me about it last night."

"Told you, last night!" she echoed.

"He didn't say he was going to kiss you," George exclaimed. "Said he'd always been romantic about you, and all the more after he'd got old enough to realize how kind you'd been to a ridiculous, priggish kid. He said you'd contributed more to his education than anybody else he'd ever met, and he'd always felt grateful to you. Been wanting to come to see you for years, but was afraid to. Scared to death, he said he was, until he saw you were just as you had been; hadn't changed a hair. Actually wrote a telegram to say he wasn't coming and then tore it up."

"Well, then, why shouldn't he have a . . . day in the country? I hope you showed him a good time. I guess you did, or he wouldn't have kissed you."

He perceived now that she was crying. "I don't blame him for that, a bit," he went on. "I think he showed darning good judgment. Because you to be a peach, Emily, and that's the truth."

He patted her awkwardly on the shoulder. "Come on in, old lady," he concluded. "What do you say to some scrambled eggs? You're hungry, that's all the matter with you."

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**NOTICE OF APPLICATION
FOR CHARTER**

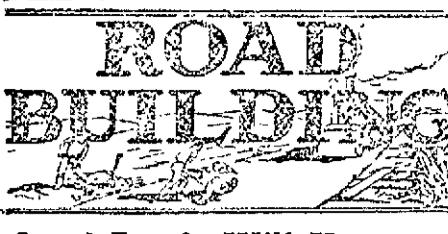
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the fifth day of February 1924, by Irvin C. Stayer, J. C. Hoover, J. C. Stayer and F. M. Henry under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, approved May 13, 1876, entitled: "An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit" and the supplements and amendments thereto, for a charter for an intended corporation to be called Farmers State Bank, to be located in the town of Woodbury, County of Bedford, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, and amendments thereto. The amount of the capital stock shall be twenty-five thousand (\$25000.00) dollars, to be divided into five hundred (500) shares of the par value of fifty (\$50.00) dollars each.

Simon H. Sell,
Solicitor
Bedford, Pa.

Nov. 2, Feb. 1

PUBLIC SALES

**PUBLIC SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY**



Good Roads Will Keep Boys and Girls on Farm

"The Kansas Automobile Owners association believes good roads will induce more country boys and girls to stay on the farms and more city boys and girls to go to the farms," declared E. J. Heckle, in the Topeka Capital.

"Government statistics compiled at intervals during the past thirty years have shown, and do show, a steady tide of immigration of farm boys and girls into the cities," Heckle said.

"But the automobile owners see a powerful counter-irritant, which if generally adopted, will reverse the tide and send the farm-bred boy and girl back to the farm and take with them a number of their city-reared cousins."

"That is a state system of highways, such as the project proposed for Kansas, which would include 6,575 miles of hard-surfaced road that could be traveled 365 days a year, without one cent of additional cost to the taxpayers."

"One of the principal causes of the pull of the cities is the unimproved or only slightly improved roads which are an effectual barrier between the farmer, his wife and children and the undoubted pleasure and gayety that the city and town life offers. With the advent of the automobile this barrier was in a way removed, but rain and bad weather promptly replaces it periodically."

"This project to break down the last barrier between the farm and city in Kansas includes the passage of a bill, at the next legislature, submitting to the people of Kansas a proposition authorizing a state system of highways to be paid for by the funds raised annually by the present automobile license fees."

"The plan also includes removal of the automobile from the personal property tax list. This feature in itself would tend to reduce the taxes of every automobile owner and give Kansas an improved system of 365-day roads, touching every county and every important trade center in the state."

Highway Improvement Is Costing Billion a Year

The magnitude of the country's road improvement program is emphasized in a summary of the government's participation made by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States bureau of public roads, who was the principal speaker at the twentieth annual convention of the American Road Builders' association, held in New York city.

"Long strides have been made in improvement of roads in the United States," he said, "but the building program of the country has scarcely been dented. The federal government gives a little more than 6 per cent of aid to states and localities in meeting the expenses of improving roads. Since 1916 the bureau of public roads has undertaken a program of 180,000 miles of road improvement help."

"Throughout the United States last year a total of \$976,000,000 was spent by the federal government, the states, counties, and municipalities in building and improving roads. There are 2,800,000 miles of roads in this country, of which 2,500,000 miles remain to be improved."

"Building of good automobile roads will not hurt railroads but will help them. Statistics in hand will disprove the contention held by some that states expending funds for motor roads are spending money for the benefit of the country at large rather than for the states themselves."

"Most of the traffic is local, that is within the state. Take the case of Connecticut, for instance. There the traffic on the highways is 70 per cent local. That is, it is traffic confined within the state's borders, giving the state the largest benefit of its road improvement. In general, we have found that 35 per cent of the road traffic on automobile highways is truck or short-haul traffic and that 65 per cent is pleasure. But the bulk of traffic remains within state boundaries."

Hard Roads Movement Is Gaining in Popularity

The hard roads movement is gathering power as it moves. T. C. Powell, vice president of the Erie Railroad Co., is reported to have said, "The time has come when the nation's railroad facilities are so heavily taxed by the enormous tonnage offered that there is only one way in which we may get freight hauled. And that is by asking business men to employ motor trucks for the short hauls, say, up to thirty miles or so, thus releasing railroad facilities and equipment for the longer haul which can go by no other means."

Care Given to Highway Work in National Parks

Great care has been given to the construction of highways in the national parks of the United States. Roads have been built through deep canyons across towering mountain ranges, beside rippling streams filled with the fighting trout and in primeval forests. Hotels and camps have been erected to provide comfortable accommodations in the most distant and inaccessible places."

Farming Adapted to Given Region

In Making Change Physical Factors Such as Soil and Climate Are Important.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

To stick to cotton or to change to corn and hogs, to grow wheat and oats or to go into dairying, or to change to any other type of farming which may at the time seem to offer more profitable returns than the prevailing type, is a question ever present in great farming regions, and one which is often keenly considered in time of agricultural depression. In attempting to make such changes serious errors are almost certain to be made, says the United States Department of Agriculture, unless those who are directing the movement have a thorough understanding of the forces which control the types of farming adapted to the different regions.

Enterprises Best Adapted.

It is possible, at least in a general way, says the department, to determine what farm enterprises are adapted to a region by studying the physical, biological, and economic conditions prevailing there, and the adaptability of various enterprises to these conditions.

An analysis of the types of farming in the United States has been made on this basis and the discussion is presented in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1239, Distribution of Types of Farming in the United States, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Physical factors such as soil and climatic conditions play an important part in the type of farming adaptable to a given region. Temperature limits the northern distribution of cotton, southern distribution of wheat, and northern distribution of corn. Rainfall and length of growing season are other important factors the effects of which are very apparent in our agriculture.

Factors of Second Class.

The second class of factors discussed in the bulletin is called biological factors. The effect of the boll weevil in reducing cotton acreage near the Gulf and Atlantic coasts is an example. The chinch bug has reduced the acreage of corn in southern Illinois, and the Hessian fly has changed the date of seedling winter wheat and has probably reduced the acreage of this crop in some localities. Many other cases are cited in which insect pests and fungous diseases are determining factors.

In the third class are economic factors, such as cost of transportation and distance from market. Another important one is competition with regions which can produce more cheaply. This last is a factor in limiting the acreage of corn, oats, wheat, barley, and rye in those parts of New England where these crops thrive.

The bulletin aims to make clear the part these fundamental factors play in determining the possibility of establishing on profitable basis new or different type of farming, and to show that the kind of farming which prevails is based on them, rather than on the desires or whims of the farmers. A copy of the bulletin may be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

Internal Freezing Does Much Harm to Potatoes

Internal freezing injury, or frost cross, occurs when potatoes are exposed to severe frosts, temperatures below twenty-eight degrees Fahrenheit. The tubers show dark blotches in the flesh when they are cut open and allowed to stand a short time. The spots are usually most marked at the stem end, but they are scattered irregularly through the outer flesh or in a fine network or ring. Ordinarily the injury is detected only upon cutting, although the affected tubers will more than the normal ones in storage.

Potatoes may actually be frozen solid throughout, becoming soft and mushy on thawing. As a result of coming in contact with a cold wall in storage, or being left above the ground before digging, potatoes may freeze on one side. Tubers injured in this way are easily sorted out.

"Turning sweet" is due to prolonged storage at low temperatures, twenty-nine to thirty-four degrees Fahrenheit, not to real freezing. Tubers that have never been frost bitten may show this injury.

Hard Roads Movement Is Gaining in Popularity

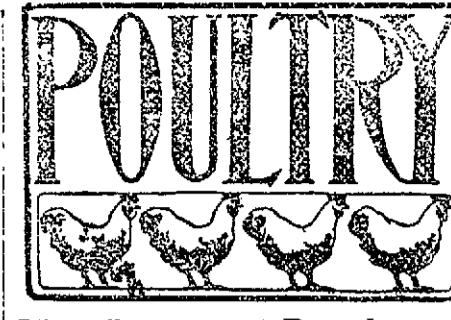
The hard roads movement is gathering power as it moves. T. C. Powell, vice president of the Erie Railroad Co., is reported to have said, "The time has come when the nation's railroad facilities are so heavily taxed by the enormous tonnage offered that there is only one way in which we may get freight hauled. And that is by asking business men to employ motor trucks for the short hauls, say, up to thirty miles or so, thus releasing railroad facilities and equipment for the longer haul which can go by no other means."

Ducks Kept on Average Farms of Mixed Breeds

There are eleven standard breeds of ducks which have been admitted to the American standard of perfection. These breeds may be divided into three classes: (1) The meat class, including the Pekin, Aylesbury, Muscovy, Rouen, Cayuga, Buff and Swedish; (2) the egg class, represented by the Runner; and (3) the ornamental class, including the Black East India. The ducks kept on many farms are breeding, and are generally poor layers, and less of market duck. Economy, all our economic breeds are said to have originated in England or wild duck.

Duck Is Distinguished From Drake by Quacking

The duck is distinguished from the drake both by appearance and sound. The drake, when fully feathered has in his tail feathers, two feathers on the top which curl up. This is not an infallible test because sometimes the curled feathers may have been pulled out, or lost out from molting or other cause. The curled feather shows on a drake when he is four months old. A duck quacks, but a drake does not.



Most Important Breeds

of Ducks for Marketing

Ducks are the most valuable of all domesticated waterfowl, for commercial purposes.

Ducks can be successfully raised in almost any locality where they have a good supply of green food and plenty of drinking water. In recent years the production of broiler ducks for market has become a large business. The raising of ducks for the production of eggs for market, while still in its infancy, promises to grow to considerable proportions. The most important breeds of ducks for the production of market poultry are the Peking, Aylesbury and Rouen.

As ducks are rather hardy birds they do not require more than ordinary good shelter from the weather. It is a custom to place them in low-built houses on a range, where they will have plenty of room to range. Duck houses should be placed on ground that has sufficient slope to drain it at all times of the year. The floors of houses for ducks should preferably be of sandy soil.

The ground composing the floor of the houses should be dug out to the depth of six inches each spring and fall, and replaced with fresh soil. The floor should be kept continually covered with a litter of dry straw on which the ducks can roost or rest at night. This litter should be taken out frequently and dried in the sun, and whenever it becomes filthy it should be removed, the floor carefully cleaned, and fresh litter placed in the houses.

A small house well suited for ducks is 12 feet wide, 10 feet long, 7 feet high in front, 5 feet high at the back.

With a yard 50 feet square the house and yard are sufficiently large to accommodate 65 ducks.

Ducks need lots of fresh air and in building the houses provision should be made for abundant ventilation.

If a large number of ducks are kept in a close house, the air will get so bad that some ducks will actually go blind from the irritation of their eyes by the ammonia arising from the manure.

Few articles of equipment are essential for duck houses, the principal ones being water vessels, feed hoppers and nests.

Where ducks are supplied with an ample swimming pool they will have a sufficient water supply; where they do not have this water supply they must have water continually before them in troughs, small galvanized iron buckets, stone crocks or water fountains.

Right Time for Culling

Indifferent Laying Hens

Look for a high death rate among farm poultry. The culling season, when the indifferent layer and all her sisters should be disposed of to the best advantage, is at hand. Culling demonstrations are in order from June to January.

Nine hundred and eighty-six demonstrations were put on in 75 counties of Minnesota last season. Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight flocks, totaling 313,557 birds, were culled; 100,932 birds, or practically one-third, were discarded as unprofitable.

"It is evident from these figures," says N. E. Chapman, poultry specialist with the agricultural extension division of the university, "that about one-third of the farm flocks should be culled, and this culling should begin as soon as the hens begin to molt. Early molters having small combs and wattles and yellow legs of the American and Mediterranean breeds are the ones that should be discarded. Such fowls may be consumed immediately, canned for future use or put on the market. This will give the remainder of the flock more room and a better chance all around. Sale of the non-layers will provide a fund for the purchase of feed for the growing stock."

Fattening Rations That Gave Profitable Results

In fattening poultry as an Illinois farm demonstration, 47 Rhode Island Red cockerels weighing 69 pounds gained 28 pounds in 11 days or a little over half a pound per bird.

They were fed mixed one part wheat shorts and two parts corn meal by weight mixed to a thin batter with sweet or sour milk. No milk or water was given on the birds to drink.

Floor space was one square foot per bird in a cool pen. They were fed all they would clean up in 20 minutes twice a day. Gains at current market price for feed cost less than five cents a pound.

Duck Is Distinguished From Drake by Quacking

The duck is distinguished from the drake both by appearance and sound. The drake, when fully feathered has in his tail feathers, two feathers on the top which curl up. This is not an infallible test because sometimes the curled feathers may have been pulled out, or lost out from molting or other cause.



Importance of Sire in Breeding Up Beef Herd

The principal aims in buying breeding stock are to get animals of good type and breeding, to get them as cheaply as possible and to get healthy and prepotent animals from a breeding standpoint.

Bulls should be purebred, thick fleshed and blocky, with plenty of constitution, vitality and strength. Two or three-year-old bulls in medium condition, strong and active, and raised under conditions similar to where they are to be used will give best results. There is no need to buy show bulls to go on the range. Valuable bulls should be put with picked herds of pure bred females, not put on with grades.

An inferior bull should not be used because he is cheap. The bull does not sire steers alone, but also sires the heifers that make the future herd. Consequently the bull should always be an improvement over the cows. A good rule is to get bulls worth at least three to five average cows in the herd.

The sire should be selected to correct any general faults or deficiencies of the herd. If cows are lacking in size, select a bull that is a good all-around individual, but of especially good size. If the cows are coarse and lack quality or natural flesh, select bulls that are strong in fleshing and quality. The bulls should be of similar type and breeding so as to produce a uniform lot of calves.

The main thing in buying grade cows is to get fertile, healthy, young stock of good size and showing at least two or three crosses of pure beef blood. Better results can be obtained if the females are similar in type and breeding. Fertility is of great importance. As beef cows produce only their calves each year to pay for care, feed and depreciation, it is necessary that as many calves be raised as possible.—Charles I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College.

Barrel Is Satisfactory Self-Feeder for Swine

A cheap and satisfactory feeder for young pigs can be made from a barrel, says E. R. Gross, professor of rural engineering at the State College of Agriculture.

A method found satisfactory by many farmers and pig club boys of the state is to knock out heads of a barrel, and then from old boxes build a square platform 18 inches wider than the diameter of the barrel. On the center of this platform a pyramid with a square base is built. The base is made just large enough so the barrel can stand over it.

Feed is then put into the barrel, the bottom of which must be raised just sufficiently to permit the feed to run out as the pigs eat. This is done by nailing four blocks under its edges. With feed in the barrel the proper height is easily determined.

In using this or any other type of self-feeder the owner must be sure that enough feed runs through fast enough so the pigs will never get hungry, and yet not so fast that feed will be wasted underfoot.

Sudden Change to Rich Pasture May Kill Pigs

It is quite common for pigs to bloat and die quickly when suddenly turned into green clover when they are very hungry or not accustomed to such feed. That often occurs when pigs have been grazing grass and the pasture becomes so short that the owner decides a change is necessary, and so turns the pigs into a lush growth of clover without due preparation. Wet clover, as with cattle, is most likely to cause bloat. Any green feed may have the same effect, under similar circumstances. The modern method of raising hogs is to let them graze a succession of green crops from early spring until late in autumn. Rye, oats and peas, rape, clover, alfalfa and corn are the crops most used for this purpose, and losses from bloat or acute indigestion do not occur under this system of feeding, as the pigs become accustomed to the green feed early in the season, and take it daily without becoming inordinately hungry.

Changing Sheep Pasture Will Prevent Infection

Where sheep are kept on the same year after year every precaution should be exercised not to allow the flock to graze for long periods on the same pasture, but alternate frequently as the change is not only a preventive to pasture infection but stimulates appetite and promotes the growth of grasses.

Turpentine Is Superior Remedy for Wormy Pigs

Wormy pigs usually have good appetites and eat a great deal but are poor and do not grow fat. The hair of the pig looks rough and does not have a shiny gloss, and the pigs are usually "pot-bellied." Turpentine is the most economical and convenient remedy, one teaspoonful for each 100 pounds live weight. This should be administered in milk or slop and the dose should be repeated daily for three consecutive days.

Duck Is Kept on Average Farms of Mixed Breeds

There are eleven standard breeds of ducks which have been admitted to the American standard of perfection. These breeds may be divided into three classes: (1) The meat class, including the Pekin, Aylesbury, Muscovy, Rouen, Cayuga, Buff and Swedish; (2) the egg class, represented by the Runner; and (3) the ornamental class, including the Black East India. The ducks kept on many farms are breeding, and are generally poor layers, and less of market duck. Economy, all our economic breeds are said to have originated in England or wild duck.

Her Radio Romance

By RUBY DOUGLAS

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Clara Burns had found herself utterly bored ever since her parents moved to the suburban community on Long Island. There were no young people of her own age in the village, and she found it difficult to keep in close touch with her friends in town, especially during the winter.

"And now father has gone road on the subject of wireless and radios, and I suppose the house will be filled with instruments, horns, headpieces, noise," she complained to a girl friend who was visiting her for a few days.

"Oh—don't you like the radio, Clara?" asked her friend, apparently thrilled at the very thought. "I am crazy about it."

"You and father would make a team—go to it. Not for me."

Clara refused to become interested in anything.

It was that afternoon that the men, accompanied by her father, who had left business early, arrived to install the very fine radio instrument. "Why, my dear, we'll be able to listen to Havana—Honolulu."

Mr. Burns was as pleased as Punch over his new toy,

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and PublisherRegular subscription price per
year \$2.00 payable in advance.
All communications should be ad-
dressed toGazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.The Gazette is the leading news-
paper of Bedford County and its cir-
culation is far ahead of any of its
contemporaries. As an advertising
medium it is one of the best in this
part of the state.Card of Thanks 50c, Resolutions
of Respect, \$1.00; Obituary Poetry
5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per
line.

Friday, November 30, 1923

McSparran's Speech
(Continued from page one)

Company.

Their report to this meeting will
in detail show the growth of the
business in the last year.Casualty Insurance is not so en-
couraging. Serious accidents are oc-
curring on the farm, and the neces-
sity of this form of insurance is be-
coming more urgent every year as
machinery comes into fuller use. But
we find that there is not the general
cooperation of the members of the
Order to make the institution what
it ought to be. If three-fourths of our
Grange families would each year
take this protection we could give
to our folks coverage on the build-
ing, repairing and forestry opera-
tions that they need, but the Com-
pany tells me that about forty per
cent who take it out do not renew
and the bulk of the requests whilemore than meeting the lapses are
where they want to do some especi-
ally hazardous work like painting, re-
pairing or taking out lumber. It must
be evident to anyone who thinks a
moment about it, that we have here
a wonderful protection for the cost
that but its full success lies in tens
of thousands of policies and if we
did not have a contract with a com-
pany which insures all our policieswith a man like James K. Allen as
its president, who is liberal to us
almost to a fault, we would have
been compelled to close this part of
our work and leave our people to
bear these uncertainties of accident
as individuals.The State Grange should at this
session give some thought to securing
a larger cooperation of the mem-
bership in this important work.

POLICY FOR THE FUTURE

The Legislative Committee of
State Grange will outline matters of
policy for your consideration, and I
need not take the time of this short
session to discuss them here, but
there is one very large problem, and
one which would mean the expendi-
ture of a vast sum of money upon
which I feel we should have a de-
finite policy and upon which our mem-
bership should be thoroughly in-
formed. It is the conservation of our
water power. Pennsylvania has two
big river systems which for possibil-
ity of development are unsurpassed
by anything in similar territory
in the world. The Monongahela
River has a great coal bed and an
Allegheny coal, oil and coal field,
the West Branch of the Susquehanna
enters the big coal field and
touches the oil fields as well. The
North Branch runs through the
greatest coal field known.These rivers, and the Lehigh and
Schuylkill in a lesser extent, are
capable of generating millions of
horse-power of electricity, and if
barge lines were put in over the
dams would bring at the cheapest rate
every kind of fuel right to the door
of the factories that would locate in
these valleys, and make Pennsylvania
the general state of such vast
proportions that it would be hard
to it seems like a Utopia.The question that must be decided in
the next decade is whether we shall
allow private interests to select the
places that can be built easiest
and most cheaply, and have
a general connecting system,
or whether the State willtake up the control of the general sys-
tem. First surveying all these valleys
and determining where each dam
should go, and then bond the state
to build on that system and lease the
power to the industries in
the interest of the whole people.The McCallum power dam has
been to Pittsburgh and Lancaster,
and is competing one to the in-
dustry of Pennsylvania. If that one
dam, with upwards of one hundred
thousand horse-power is cur-
rent, can profitably expand its field
from Pennsylvania to West Virginia, the
harnessing systematically of these
four rivers could draw to these
valleys into a trifly needed coal
fuel, and all the rest of the state
would be in reach of the current
for the building of industries that
can better use electricity. The farmer
in Pennsylvania is directly and
vitally interested in such a program. It
would mean home markets for every
farmer in the state, such as those
who operate in the coal fields and in
industrial centers now enjoy, and on
the other hand would have all the
light and power needed for the most
up-to-date farm processes.We have lost our chance to con-
trol the natural resources of Coal and
Oil. Had the State had the vision
long ago to take control of these nat-
ural resources and lease them for
development, we would not now be
begging money for schools and roads
or have the fiasco every year of see-
ing the coal men and coal diggers
amidly quarrel for a few weeks
so that they can jump the price of
coal a dollar or two a ton.Shall we sit idly by and allow the
control of millions of horse power
that will eternally run down these
valleys to pass into the hands of a
very few giant corporations which

NEW BUENA VISTA

Mr. William Fouchman of near
New Baltimore severely cut his foot
while working in the woods last
week. He saved his life when he
applied a first aid bandage to the
injured member at once while it was
bleeding fast.Mr. Daniel Miller has a tumor of
the stomach. It will be necessary to
submit to an operation as soon as he
is able.Mrs. Samuel Mowry was taken
sick during last week. Dr. Harry
Shoenthal is attending.Quite a number of people attended
revival meeting at Mann's Choice
last week. The Salvation Army was
represented.Mr. Clarence Hillegass of Johns-
town where he was employed by the
P. R. R. was home a few days.The vicinity of New Buena Vista
lost one of its oldest and best known
citizens Mr. Andrew Imgrund who
passed away at the home of his son
John last Friday afternoon. Mr. Im-
grund was 84 years old and has been a
prominent farmer here during
most of his life. He being born in
Germany came to this country when
a very young man. His wife pre-
ceded him to the grave several years
ago. He is survived by one son John.Mr. Eimer Fritz and family who
were confined with an epidemic of
Scarlet Fever are able to be about
again.Mr. George Stickler is confined to
his boarding place in Bedford with
Diphtheria.Holler Bros. loaded a car of ties at
Mann's Choice on Saturday.

Mr. George Holler was in town

Saturday night also Byron Horn,

Robert and Francis Hillegass are

finished threshing for the season.

Corn husking is getting pretty

well done around here. Butchering

is taking its place.

Mr. Charley Zeigler from Shanks-
ville was in town on Friday.

Mr. Jacob Corley of Hoffman's

Transfer Co., of Johnstown was here

on Friday of last week.

Mr. Koontz of Koontz's Music

House, Bedford and Mr. Hershber-

ger delivered an organ to the New

Buena Vista School on Thursday.

Mrs. John Black of Schellsburg

is staying with her daughter Mrs.

Henry Mowry.

Mr. and Mrs. Tim Diehl and

daughter Louise visited in town on

Sunday.

NEW ENTERPRISE

Mrs. Maze Snyder visited recently
with her niece Mrs. Harry Pepple
and family in Snake Spring valley.

William Henry of Lylesburg, who

suffered the loss of an eye is under

the care of Dr. E. B. Garritt.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smouse and
children Joe and Maxine spent Sun-
day in Everett.Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beach and
daughters Maureen and Virginia and
Mary Baker of Waterside spent Sun-
day with Elmer Furry and family.J. S. Bayler, manager of the co-
operative store, is in Baltimore where
he is purchasing the fall and winter
supply of dry goods.J. H. Campbell transacted busi-
ness in Altoona on Thursday.Mrs. Clay Little and children
Jeanne and Allan returned home onFriday after spending the past month
with her parents Dr. and Mrs. James

Scheffer of Venango.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Snyder and
daughter Ruth Evert and Mrs. John

Koontz and children May and

Eleanor, of Martinsburg spent Sun-
day with Rev. and Mrs. Henry

Koontz.

Rev. G. E. Yoder, who held an
evangelistic campaign in Altoona for
the past two weeks, has returned

home.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Benner of Sax-

ton visited at the home of H. F.

Kagarise a few days last week.

Mrs. Charles Teeter and daughter
Ruth, visited relatives in Altoona
over the week-end.H. F. Kagarise and Marshall Van-
Horn transacted business in Bedford
on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kagarise, Claire

Fockler and Mrs. Fred Walter spent

Sunday in Altoona.

Homer Shriner and family, of
Woodbury spent Sunday with Mr.

and Mrs. Rufus ReplRogie.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Baughman
and daughter Eleanor spent Sunday

in Claysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Snyder and
sons Dale and Bernard, of Altoona

spent the week end with Mrs. Snyder's

parents Mr. and Mrs. Levi Guy-

er, east of town.

ALUM BANK

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Kauffman
and daughter Mrs. William John-
son of Osterburg spent Sunday at
Mrs. Annie Fleegle's and Mrs. John

Millers.

Miss Alice Barefoot of Scalp

Level spent Sunday with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gates and two

daughters of Windber were callers

on town Sunday.

Mr. Harry McGregor is wearing a

broad smile over the arrival of a

boy. Mother and babe are both

getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Weyant ar-

rived home Friday evening from

Washington, Pa., where he is em-

ployed with Armor Company. They

turned Sunday taking their little

son Ruth Anna Bender along.

Mrs. Harold Bender spent a few

days at her home here last week.

She was called to the Roaring

Springs Hospital to see her husband

Harold Bender who underwent an

operation. He is very ill at his home

now at Pine Grove, was brought

home Saturday from the hospital.

Mr. Walter Miller of Spring Hill

visited his grandmother Mrs. Arm-

strong Miller over Sunday.

DUNNING'S CREEK CHARGE

Services as follows
Dec. 2nd: Pleasant Hill, S. S. at
9:00, Services at 10:00 A. M.Dec. 9th: St. Luke's, S. S. at 9:00
Services at 10:00 A. M.St. Paul's: S. S. at 1:00, Services
2:00 P. M.Dec. 16th: Pleasant Hill, S. S. at
9:00, Preaching at 10:00 A. M.Dec. 23rd: St. Paul's S. S. at 9:00
preaching at 10:00 A. M., St. Luke's
S. S. at 1:00, Preaching at 2:00 P. M.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Lodging Acid your Strengthener for
Cholera-tics. Dissolved Bismuth
Bromide, with a Bismuth
Bromide, with a BismuthTake one tablet of your
Strengthener every day.CHICHESTER'S PILLS, for 25
years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

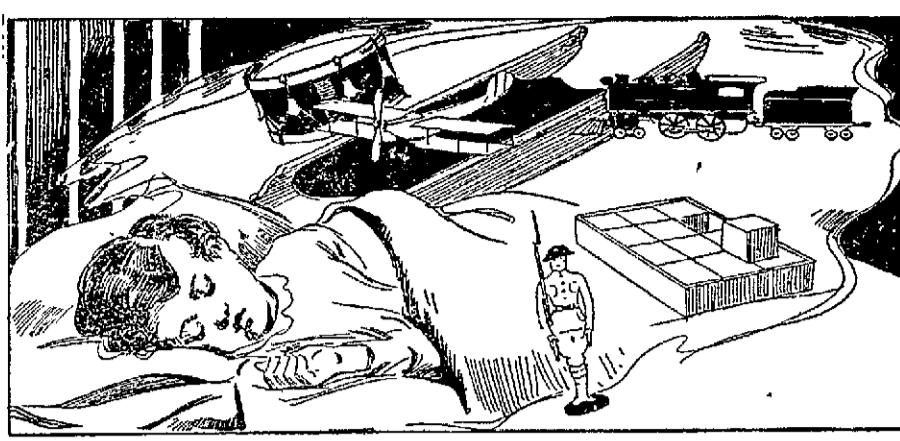
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Grasshopper Good "Hurdler."
A grasshopper can jump a distance

of 200 times its own length.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

Make His Dreams Come True



Remember, when you were a boy, how
you dreamed of Christmas; and of the
many things you would like to get?

Your boy dreams too, so why not do your
best to make his dreams come true. Our
Christmas stocks afford you this oppor-
tunity.

Bedford Novelty Store

S. Richard Street
Bedford, Pa.

Despite the fact that we marked our clothing closer than ever
this fall we have decided to give supervalues that we know will
be hard to beat. You be the judge. Compare before you buy
and be convinced.

From November 23 to December 3rd
10 Per Cent Off
on all purchases of Boys' and Men's
Suits and Overcoats, Felt Hats
and Wool Shirts

The prices are marked in plain figures and
they have not been changed. Deduct 10 per
cent, save or spend the rest.

A Complete Line of Ball Band Rubber Goods
At The Right Price

Army Serge Shirts double elbows, lined front, 2 pockets	\$2.70
Sheep lined vests	\$3.95
36 inch sheep lined coats	10.85
Heavy all wool coat	6.45
sweaters	3.95

FREE

With each \$50 purchase during this sale, we will give, absolutely free, a \$10 Woolen Blanket.

15 Day Opportunity Sale 15 Day

FREE

With each \$25.00 purchase or over we will pay your carfare or price of gas, if you come by auto, up to a distance of 35 miles.

CLOSES SATURDAY, DEC. 8

The Smith Company

BEDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

Broadcasting the most amazing news you've read in years

Fifteen days of saving for the people of Bedford County. Right in the midst of the Fall Season when you need new things for yourself and family, you can buy them here at reduced prices.

Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings--Shoes for Men, Women and Children--Ladies' and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Suits, etc., all are greatly reduced. In fact, every article in our store is reduced for these fifteen days.

We welcome you at this store with an array of Economy Bargains

ATTENTION CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS!

Gifts for Men, Women and Children--It will pay you big to buy your gifts during this sale--a large and complete assortment of gifts at reduced prices.

MAKING GOOD
our reputation for
REAL VALUES

You will find here the following high-grade quality lines of merchandise: Hart Schaffner and Marx, Griffon and Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats, Betty Wales Dresses and Coats, Walk-Over Shoes, Munsing Underwear, Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks, Schobie Hats, Phoenix Hosiery, Stag Trousers, Wilson Bros. Furnishings and many other guaranteed lines of merchandise, REMEMBER--EVERY ARTICLE WE SELL IS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

BUY NOW AND SAVE MONEY

Rippolliou Theatre
BEDFORD PA.
Our motto
CLEAN PICTURES

SHOWING ONLY
THE BIG SUPER SPECIAL
PRODUCTIONS

MUSIC ON \$10,000
ORCHESTRAL
PIPE ORGAN ~

FINEST EQUIPMENT
MONEY CAN BUY ~

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM

MON. TUES. DEC. 3-4 "PEG O' MY HEART". Presenting Laurette Taylor in the title role of the photoplay version of her most famous stage success. How a roguish Irish miss goes through misery to find wealth, love and happiness. Mahlon Hamilton and Lionel Barrymore are in the cast. Here is a picture that will appeal to all classes. Pathé news reel will also be shown. Prices 10-30 cents.

WED. THURS. DEC. 5-6 "WHITE SHOULDERS". Beautiful Katherine MacDonald supported by Bryant Washburn and Tom Forman in a gripping play. Should a mother raise a daughter to sell her in the Marriage Market? Tragedy, surprise, romance. A screen delight. A comedy sketch "The Leather Pushers" is on the bill. Prices 10-30 cents.

FRI. SAT. DEC. 7-8 "A MAN OF ACTION". Featuring Douglass MacLean with an all star cast including Marguerite de la Motte and Raymond Hatton. Directed by Thos. H. Ince. It's the picture with a hurricane of laughter and a cyclone of thrills. Romance, adventure, fun. Pathé news reel and an Aesop's Fable. Prices 20-40 cents. Matinee Saturday afternoon 2:30 P. M. Prices 10-22 cents

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED—Girl for general housework in suburban district. Wife J. C. Lougherty, Sylvan Hills Hollidaysburg, Pa.

FOR RENT—Furnished Apartment of five rooms and bath. Hot Water Heat; Janitor service immediate possession. Jere C. West Sept. 28 tf.

FOR SALE—1921 Dodge Light delivery truck, 1918 Haynes Chummy Roadster. S. L. Knox, Schellburg, Pa.

The person who borrowed J. H. Colvin's veterinary harness will please return same. J. H. Colvin, Schellsburg, Pa. Nov. 23, Dec. 7 *

FOR SALE—1921 model Re Touring car. First offer will get it 8 tires, 3 tubes, two horns, Prest tank 1-2 full and other accessories. Inquire at the Gazette office. Will make an excellent truck. Oct. 19 tf.

ROOMS
Beautifully furnished rooms with private and connecting baths, single or en suite. Local and Long Distance Telephone in every room. Vapo Heat. Elevator Service. Exceptionally good meals. Especially low rates from October to May, with or without meals. Hotel Pennsylvania

FOR SALE—A house and store situated at Osterburg Station. Also handles, feed and coal. Reasonable price. Wilson Claycomb, Osterburg, Pa. Nov. 9, Dec. 14 *

If you want to start your chickens laying early feed them Semi-Solid buttermilk. G. A. Carpenter, Agent for Bedford Co., Mann's Choice, Pa. County Phone. Nov. 2 tf.

WANTED—A man with saw mill to log, manufacture, haul to rail road 250 thousand feet of lumber and 500 to 1000 chestnut poles. This tract is one mile from Bedford, Pa. Communicate with A. W. Bodine, Huntington, Pa.

3-\$1.00 PACKAGES
More Eggs
FREE

To those who act at once, I am going to give 3 one dollar packages free to you. I will send 5 packages of Reefer's More Egg Tonic prepaid for \$2.00. Thousands of people are getting eggs during fall and winter so act today and you will smile tomorrow.

ROSS A. SPRIGG
323 E. John St., Bedford, Pa.

HOME PORTRAITURE

The finest of photos of yourself or children can be made in your own home for Xmas. Phone or address Lloyd M. Smith for samples and enclosures. Nov. 30, Dec. 14

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!

119 Eggs instead of 6
Never got so many eggs, says Mr. Horner. I used two boxes of Beau-champ Egg Producer and it increased my egg supply from 6 a day to 119. W. L. H.

1596 Eggs in 20 days
I fed two boxes of your egg producer to my hens and in just 20 days I got exactly 133 dozen eggs. I have 155 hens. C. R. B.

Pullets now laying
Your egg producer is all you claim it to be. I have used two boxes and now my 11 hens and 24 pullets are laying 20 and 22 eggs a day. E. H. T.

Brooklyn, Md
FREE \$1 PACKAGE

For a limited time I will send prepaid 2 of my large size \$1 packages for \$1.00 P. O. money order, or personal check accepted. Try Beau-champ Egg Producer on a separate pen of hens. Try it on your pullets and mounting hens. Try it on old hens that refuse to lay. You will be delighted with results. Start every hen in your flock to laying. Remember you take no risk. If Beau-champ Egg Producer fails to accomplish what you think it should in 30 days, return box and unused contents and I will cheerfully refund money.

W. M. BEAUCHAMP
2238 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

TO PATRONS OF
RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE

An earnest appeal to patrons of the Rural Delivery Service to keep their mail boxes in first class condition is asked by the Rural carriers of Bedford County. See that the carrier can deliver and collect mail from the box without any inconvenience.

Do not ask the carrier to stamp your letters and post cards as this duty belongs to the patron. One of the hardest things a carrier has to do is to pick pennies out of the mail box when the weather is cold and his hands are numb.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyler, Pastor
Sunday School 10 A. M. Divine Worship 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

D. C. Reiley, Attorney
Nov. 30, Jany. 4

Legal Advertising

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Monday the twenty fourth day of December A. D. 1923 by Corlele S. Smith, P. N. Risser and Harold S. Smith under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Smith Company" the character and object of which is to carry on the business of merchandising in clothing, shoes and wearing apparel at wholesale and retail and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

E. M. Pennell, Eben H. Pennell, Solicitors

Nov. 30, Dec. 21

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of John Ellerberger, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Pa., to construe the will, pass upon disputed claims and distribute the balance in the hands of Calvin Ellerberger, administrator et al. of said decedent, will sit for the performance of his duties at the Court House, Bedford, Pa., on Friday, December 28, 1923 at 10 a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to make proof of claim or be barred from participating in said distribution.

Charles R. Mock, Auditor, Hartley Bank Building, Harry C. James, Bedford, Pa. Attorney

Nov. 30, Dec. 21

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Martha L. Tewell, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Walter C. Nave, Margaret P. Mickey, Administrators

Cumberland Valley, Pa.

D. C. Reiley, Attorney

Nov. 30, Jany. 4

BECK-MILLER

On Saturday morning, November 24th at St. John's Reformed parsonage Rev. J. Albert Eyler, using the ring ceremony united in marriage Horace C. Beck of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss Elsie A. Miller of Hyndman. Many friends in Hyndman, where both are well known, will follow them with their best wishes to their new home in Pittsburgh.

RECK-MILLER

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RECK-MILLER

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On Saturday morning, November 24th at St. John's Reformed parsonage Rev



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professor, turned to think, on the very matters Jim had been so long mulling over in isolation and blindness!

Calista Simms thought she saw something shining and saint-like about the comely face of her teacher as he came to her at her post in the room in which the school exhibit was held. Calista was in charge of the little children whose work was to be demonstrated that day, and was in a state of exaltation to which her starved being had hitherto been a stranger. Perhaps there was something similar in her condition of fervent happiness to that of Jim. She, too, was doing something outside the sordid life of the Simms cabin. She yearned over the children in her care, and would have been glad to die for them—and besides was not Newton Bronson in charge of the corn exhibit, and a member of the corn-judging team?

To the eyes of the town girls who passed about among the exhibits, she was poorly dressed; but if they could have seen the clothes she had worn on that evening when Jim Irwin first called at their cabin they could perhaps have understood the sense of well-being and happiness in Calista's soul at the feeling of her dress, and the "boughten" cloak she wore—and any of them, even without knowledge of this, might have understood Calista's joy at the knowledge that Newton Bronson's eyes were on her from his station by the big pillar.

"Hello, Calista!" said Jim. "How are you enjoying it?" "Oh!" said Calista, and drew a long, long breath. "Ah'm enjoying myself right much, Mr. Jim."

"Any of the home folks coming in to see?"

"Yes, seh," answered Calista. "All the school board have stopped by this morning."

Jim looked about him. There they were now, over in a corner, with their heads together. He went toward them, his face still beaming with that radiance which had shone so plainly to the eyes of Calista Simms, but they saw in it only a grin of exultation over his defeat of them at the hearing before Jennie Woodruff. When Jim had drawn so close as almost to call for the extended hand, he felt the repulsion of their attitudes and sheered off on some pretended errand to a dark corner across the room.

They resumed their talk.

"And as I was sayin'," went on Bonner, "I want to get this guy, Jim Irwin. An' bein' the cause of his gittin' the school, I'd like to be on the board to kick him off; but if you fellers would like to have some one else, I won't run, and if the right feller is named, I'll line up what friends I got for him."

"You got no friend can git as many votes as you can," said Peterson. "I tank you better run."

"What say, Ez?" asked Bonner.

"Suits me all right," said Bronson. "I guess we three have had our fight out and understand each other."

"I don't like the way Colonel Woodruff acts," said Bonner. "He rounded up that gang of kids that shot us all to pieces at that hearing, didn't he?"

"I tank not," replied Peterson. "I tank he was just interested in how Yennie managed it."

"Well," said Bonner, "he seems to take a lot of interest in this exhibition here. I think we'd better watch the colonel. That decision of Jennie's was crooked."

"Vell," said Haakon Peterson, "talk of crookedness wit' Yennie Woodruff don't get very far wit' me."

"Oh, I don't mean anything bad, Haakon," replied Bonner, "but it wasn't an all-right decision. I think she's stuck on the guy!"

The caucus broke up after making sure that the three members of the school board would be as one man in maintaining a hostile front to Jim Irwin and his tenure of office. It looked rather like a foregone conclusion, in a little district wherein there were scarcely twenty-five votes. The three members of the board with their immediate friends and dependents could muster two or three ballots each—and who was there to oppose them?

CHAPTER XIII

The Colonel Takes the Field.

Jim stood apart and alone with his thoughts after his rebuff by the caucusing members of the school board.

"I don't see," said a voice over against the cooking exhibit, "what there is in this to set people talking. Buttonholes! Cookies! Humph!"

It was Mrs. Bonner who had clearly come to scoff. With her was Mrs. Bronson, whose attitude was that of a person torn between conflicting influences. Her husband had indicated to the crafty Bonner and the subtle Peterson that he was still loyal to the school board, but while consulting with the censorious Mrs. Bonner she evinced restlessness when the school and its work was condemned. Was not

a different shirt and collar when he comes to Ames—but I have no doubt he will."

"He hasn't any other," said the colonel.

"Well, it won't signify, if he has the truth to tell us," said the professor.

"Has he?" asked Jennie.

"Miss Woodruff," replied the professor earnestly, "he has something that looks toward truth, and something we need. Just how far he will



"I Have Invited Him to Make an Address."

he Newton in charge of a part of this show? Was he not an open and defiant champion of Jim Irwin, and a constant and enthusiastic attendant upon, not only his classes, but a variety of evening and Saturday affairs? And had not Newton become a better boy—a wonderfully better boy?

Mrs. Bronson's heart was filled with resentment that she also could not be enrolled among Jim Irwin's supporters. And when Mrs. Bonner sneered at the buttonholes and cookies, Mrs. Bronson, knowing how the little fingers had puzzled themselves over the one, and young faces had become floury and red over the other, flared up a little.

"And I don't see," said she, "anything to laugh at. I'd like to help them."

Mrs. Bonner was far too good a diplomat to be cornered in the same enclosure with a rupture of relations.

"And quite right, too," said she. "The little things ought to be helped at home and by their mothers."

"Well," said Mrs. Bronson, "take them Simms girls, now. They have to help outside their home."

"Yes," agreed Mrs. Bonner, "and a lot more help than a farm-hand can give 'em in school. I shouldn't wonder if there was a lot we don't know about why they come north."

"As for that," replied Mrs. Bronson, "I don't know as it's any of my business so long as they behave themselves."

Again Mrs. Bonner felt the situation getting out of hand.

"Ain't it some of our business?" she queried. "I wonder now! By the way Newt keeps his eye on that Simms girl. I shouldn't wonder if it might turn out your business."

"Pshaw!" scoffed Mrs. Bronson. "Puppy love!"

"You can't tell how far it'll go," persisted Mrs. Bonner. "I tell you these schools are getting to be nothing more than sparkin' bees, from the county superintendent down."

"Well, maybe," said Mrs. Bronson, "but I don't see sparkin' in everything boys and girls do as quick as some."

"I wonder," said Mrs. Bonner, "if Colonel Woodruff would be as friendly to Jim Irwin if he knew that everybody says Jennie decided he was to keep his cert-kit because she wants him to get along in the world, so he can marry her?"

"I don't know as she is so very friendly to him," replied Mrs. Bronson; "and Jim and Jennie are both of age now."

"Yes, but how about our schools bein' ruined by a love affair?" interrogated Mrs. Bonner, as they moved away. "Ain't that your business and mine?"

Instead of desiring further knowledge of what they were discussing, Jim felt a dreadful disgust at the whole thing. Jennie was against him, he believed, and as for her being in love with him—to hear these women discuss it was intolerable. He felt his face redder as at the hearing of some horrid indecency. And while he was racing in ardor, paying the penalty of a publicity to which he was not yet hardened, he heard other voices. Professor Withers, County Superintendent Jenne, and Colonel Woodruff were making an inspection of the rural school exhibit.

"I hear he has been having some trouble with his school board," the professor was saying.

"Yes," said Jennie, "he has. Proceedings before me to revoke his certificate."

"On what grounds?"

"Incompetency," answered Jennie. "I found that his pupils were really going very well in the regular course of study—which he seems to be neglecting."

"Really," protested Jennie, "I don't think myself."

"What do you think of his notions?" asked the colonel.

"Very advanced," replied Professor Withers. "Where did he imbibe them all?"

"He's a Brown Mouse," said the colonel. "A phenomenon in heredity—perhaps a genius."

"Ah, I see," replied the professor, "a Mendelian segregation, you mean?"

"Certainly," said the colonel. "The sort of mind that inhibits things from itself."

"Well, he's rather wonderful," declared the professor. "I had him to lunch today. He surprised me. I have invited him to make an address at Ames next winter during farmers' week."

"Etc?" Jennie's tone showed her amusement. Jim the and clung at the ox and the thorn in the country side, in the colonel's side. Jim the colonel reacted. It was sharp end.

"Etc, you can't just eat it by the looks," said the professor. "It is 'Etc' do I hope he'll take some advice on the matter of clothes—put on a coat and

themselves believe that the shooting was good.

"This ain't no country to hunt in," said he. "Did either of you fellows ever have any real duck-shooting?"

"The mountings," said Raymond, "air poor places for ducks."

"Not big enough water," suggested Pete. "Some wood-ducks, I suppose?"

"Along the creeks and rivers, yes, seh," said Raymond, "but nothing to depend on."

"I've never been nowhere," said Newton, "except once to Minnesota—and that wasn't in the shooting season."

A year ago Newton would have boasted of having "bummed" his way to Faribault. His hesitant speech was a proof of the embarrassment his new respectability sometimes inflicted upon him.

"I used to shoot ducks for the market at Spirit Lake," said Pete. "I know Fred Gilbert just as well as I know you. But that's all over, now. You've got to go so far now to get decent shooting where the farmers won't drive you off, that it costs nine dollars to send a postcard home."

"I think we'll have fine shooting on the slew in a few days," said Newton.

"Humph!" scoffed Pete. "I give you my word, if I hadn't promised the colonel I'd stay with him another year, I'd take a side-door Pullman for the Sand Hills of Nebraska or the Devil's lake country tomorrow—if I had a gun."

"If it wasn't for a pasel of things that keep me hyeh," said Raymond, "I'd like to go, too."

"The colonel," said Pete, "needs me. He needs me in the election tomorrow. What's the matter of your ol' man, Newt? What for does he vote for that Bonner, and throw down an old neighbor?"

"I can't do anything with him!" exclaimed Newton irritably. "He's all tangled up with Peterson and Bonner."

"Well," said Pete, "if he'd just stay at home it would help some. If he votes for Bonner, it'll be just about a stand-off."

"He never misses a vote!" said Newton despairingly.

"Can't you cripple him some way?" asked Pete jocularly. "Darned funny when a boy o' your age can't control his father's vote! So long!"

"I wish I could vote!" grumbled Newton. "I wish I could! I know a lot more about the school, and Jim Irwin bein' a good teacher than dad does—and we can't vote. Why can't ol' Ez vote when they are interested in an election, and know about the issues. It's tyranny that you and I can't vote."

"I reckon," said Raymond, the conservative, "that the old-time people that fixed it thataway knew best."

"Rats!" sneered Newton, the iconoclast. "Why, Calista knows more about the election of school director than dad knows."

"That don't seem reasonable," protested Raymond. "She's prejudiced, I reckon, in favor of Mr. Jim Irwin."

"Well, dad's prejudiced against him—er, no, he hasn't either. He likes Jim. He's just prejudiced against giving up his old notions. No, he hasn't neither—I guess he's only prejudiced against seeming to give up some old notions he seemed to have once! And the kids in school would be prejudiced right, anyhow!"

"Paw says he'll be on hand prompt," said Raymond. "But he had to be p'swaded right much. Paw's proud—and he can't read."

"Sometimes I think the more people read the less sense they've got," said Newton. "I wish I could tie dad up! I wish I could get snakebit, and make him go for the doctor!"

The boys crossed the ridge to the wooded valley in which nestled the Simms cabin. They found Mrs. Simms greatly exercised in her mind because young McGeehee had been found playing with some blue vitriol used by Raymond in his school work on the treatment of seed potatoes for scab.

"His hands was all blue with it," said she. "Do you reckon, Mr. Newton, that it'll pizen him?"

"Did he swallow any of it?" asked Newton.

"Nah!" said McGeehee scornfully.

Newton reassured Mrs. Simms, and went away pensively. Jim Irwin's methods had already accomplished much in preparing Newton and Raymond for citizenship. He had shown them the fact that voting really has some relation to life. At present, however, the new wine in the old bottles was causing Newton to forget his filial duty, and his respect for his father. He wished he could lock him up in the barn so he couldn't go to the school election. He wished he could become ill—or poisoned with blue vitriol or something—so his father would be obliged to go for a doctor. He wished—well, why couldn't he get sick? Newton mended his pace, and looked happier.

"I'll fix him!" said he to himself.

"What time's the election, Ez?" asked Mrs. Bronner at breakfast.

"I'm goin' at four o'clock," said Ezra. "And I don't want to hear any more from any one!"—looking at Newton—"about the election. It's none of the business of the women an' boys."

Newton took this reproof in an unexpectedly submissive spirit. In fact, he exhibited his very best side to the family that morning, like one going on a long journey, or about to be married.

He was to be married in some deep dark

task worthy of artist.

I was thinking, as I took a parcel of laundry up to the Chinaman on McFee street just now, it would be interesting to write a book dealing solely, candidly, exactly, and fully with the events, emotions, and thoughts of just one day in a man's life. If one could do that, in a way to carry conviction, assent, and reality, to convey to the reader's senses a recognition of genuine actual human being, one might claim to be a true artist.—Christopher Morley.

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ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS MAKE HENS WORK OVERTIME

Several farmers of Bedford County are making "old Biddy" work overtime for them by installing electric lights in the poultry house. By lengthening the day, more time is allowed the birds to consume the food from which eggs are manufactured, and more eggs at this time of the year mean more money in the poultryman's pocket.

Experienced poultrymen say that pullets matured about the first of November respond with an increased egg production very quickly if artificial light is used. They advise that the day be lengthened to about 12 or 13 hours, more than this they say, will increase the winter egg production, but is likely to cause a disastrous falling off in March and April.

Where lights are used, the birds must be fed more grain, or a rapid reduction in body weight is likely to result followed by a molt in the spring. Regularity in feeding, watering and in operating the lights are necessary if good results are to be obtained.

Several kinds of lights are used but electric lights have been found more efficient and more economical in labor and operating cost. A 40 watt light for 200 square feet of floor space is recommended. The light is generally placed six feet above the floor, midway between the front of the house and the perches, in a fourteen inch reflector which is four inches deep.

In a survey recently conducted among the poultrymen of Wayne county by the poultry extension department, it was found that the use of morning light, evening light, a combination of the two, and the evening lunch all gave good results. The farmers reporting all thought that their method was the best so evidently all are satisfactory.

To E. S. Furry of New Enterprise goes the distinction of being the first Bedford County farmer to be eligible for the Pennsylvania 400 potato club. This organization started last year, has for its membership requirements the ability to raise 400 or more bushels of potatoes from a measured acre, a requirement not reached by many men. No doubt a few more farmers would have qualified for this honor if they would have had their yield and area measured by the County Agent.

The "supds" on Mr. Furry's measured acre rolled out at the rate of 419.8 bu. which is getting the cost of raising a bushel of potatoes down considerably below market price, especially when the methods of obtaining this yield are taken into account.

The three most important factors were disease free seed, spraying and soil conditions. A liberal application of manure plowed down with clover sod plus acid phosphate furnished the soil conditions, the seed was a part of 3 carload of disease free Russets introduced into Morrison Cove and the spraying was done with a high pressure machine using home made Bordeaux mixture.

Spraying alone was responsible for 111 of the 418 bu. per acre yield, since unsprayed rows beside sprayed rows showed this much difference.

In incidentally this is the best result from spraying in the county. Heretofore, the best increase for a spraying alone was 83 bu. per acre, and was gained by Alden Logue, Woodbury, Pa., during 1922.

Report of Osterburg Independent Schools for the month of October.

Advanced Room

No. enrolled	17
No. present every day	9
Per cent of attendance	85

Honor Roll—Freda Colebaugh, Alice Fettlers, Miriam Diehl, Ray Slick.

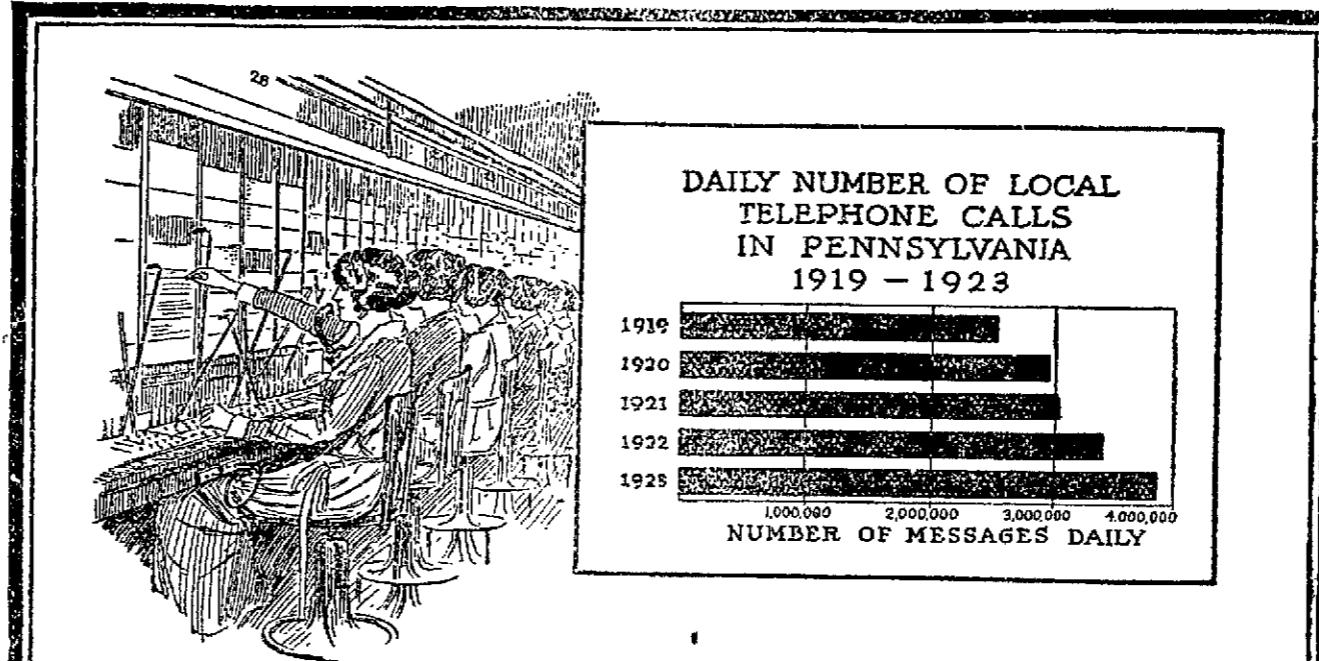
Primary Room

No. enrolled	29
No. present every day	18
Per cent of attendance	92

Honor Roll—Louise Croyle, Aleta Claycomb, Elizabeth Fettlers, Gladys Jones, Pearl Kauffman, Grace Kauffman, Isola Reip, Evelyn Slick, Caroline Slick, Helen Shaffer, Wm. Cameron, Donald Fettlers, David Imler, Chester Smith, Clair Smith, Vance Stons, Charles Slick, Carl Whitcomb.

C. E. Blackburn,
C. Margaret Crissman,
Teachers.

Forest Fires Costly.
Every year forest fires in the United States destroy enough timber to build an entire city the size of Washington.



The Service Must Go On

The addition of \$30,200,000 worth of new equipment to our plant in Pennsylvania in one year is a stupendous undertaking.

Switchboards, cables, wire,—the elements which make up the telephone system,—are living things, alive with conversation.

While new telephones are being connected, while switchboards are being enlarged, while wire and cables are being added, there must be no interference with the service of our 800,000 telephones already in service in Pennsylvania.

The Bell System in this state is being expanded with staggering amounts of new telephone equipment.

The plant must keep pace with the traffic, which is now 3,800,000 calls a day. *It is estimated that in 1924 this volume will increase to 4,200,000 calls per day.*

But there are no "growing pains"—no evidence to the user of the service that back of his telephone in the Central Offices, in the streets and along country roads, millions upon millions of dollars are being added.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania

E. J. Coover, District Manager



ONE POLICY: ONE SYSTEM, UNIVERSAL SERVICE, AND ALL DIRECTED TOWARD BETTER SERVICE

America's Marvels

NATURAL AND OTHERWISE

By T. T. Maxey

ZION NATIONAL PARK

Zion National Park is in the extreme southwestern part of Utah. Zion Canyon, its dominating feature, bisects the park from north to south. This canyon is fifteen miles long, varies in width from 50 to 2,500 feet and its walls range from 800 to 2,000 feet high. Crooked as a snake's trail, topped with many splendid and enormous domes and peaks and aglow with color, this canyon is one of the striking scenic spectacles of Western America.

Zion is oft referred to as the "Rainbow of the Desert"—its color scheme being a mixture of grays and reds and browns and yellows which shift into entirely new and unexpected combinations of varying degrees of intensity as the sunrise, sunshine and sunset come and go.

This region was first known to white man when pioneered by Mormons who were taking stock of their holdings in 1858. The Mormons colonized here and Brigham Young, their leader and prophet, termed the place "Little Zion"—a sacred place for his people where they might find protection if need be from the Indians who never entered its sacred precincts." The Indians called Zion Canyon Mu-kun-tu-wap (Valley of Many Waters). Zion was little known, however, because of its inaccessibility, until Uncle Sam preserved it for the enjoyment of his people in 1919 by proclaiming it a national park.

The great walls of the templed peaks, extending to the depths of the canyon, display about 10,000 feet of sandstone strata which has been painted by the brush of time in every shade of pink, gray, brown and yellow, striped sometimes with darker colors, covered sometimes with a layer of white.

Shadowed by green trees and canopied by a deep blue sky, this scene presents a color scheme of marvelous beauty.

While visualizing such a startling panorama in a desert world, remember that the walls of this canyon have been fashioned by the erosions of centuries into an endless maze of huge forms—arches, domes, towers, spires, alcoves and natural bridges of many forms and sizes and your mind will undoubtedly reach the conclusion that Zion is an out of the ordinary place.

One of the show places produced by nature in building the formation which we know as Utah, Zion presents an unusual appeal.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

Many Injurious Insects

Pests May Be Destroyed

Since many troublesome insects hibernate in dead plants and trash and in grass and weeds along the borders of cultivated land, H. A. Gossard, entomologist of the Ohio experiment station, states that large numbers of them may be destroyed in late fall or very early spring by burning the collected trash and dead grass.

Tarnished plant bugs, squash bugs, and slugs are cited as examples.

These pests pass the winter in weedy borders, among refuse, under stones and other objects. They could be almost entirely eliminated if entire communities would co-operate in removing all means for their protection during winter.

Potato stalks, squash vines, onion tops, asparagus plants, bean and pea vines, and the like furnish shelter during the winter for many insects that feed upon these plants.

Fall plowing, where soil conditions permit the practice, will result in the destruction of many cutworms, white grubs, corn ear worms, army worms, and eggs of the grasshopper, where these pests are numerous.—Weekly Press Bulletin, Ohio experiment station.

Too Much Moisture Will Cause Potatoes to Decay

An excess of moisture will cause the growth of decay in the potato storage. Some growers make a practice of "curing" their potatoes before storing. This is done by piling them in piles of 30 bushels or more, and covering them with the potato vines. After the potatoes are well dried so there is no excess moisture, and are free from dirt, they may be placed in storage.

Sometimes the ventilators of the storage are left open for several days after storage to facilitate drying. Care should be used, however, that potatoes in storage do not become too dry, as they may wither or shrivel.

Right Place to Select Seed Corn Is in Field

It is a well-known fact that the best place to select seed corn is in the field. The best time to pick it is when the earliest ears are ripe. Don't wait till every ear is fully matured, as that may mean injury from frost. Besides, it is always desirable to pick from the ears that ripen first, so as to encourage early maturity.

Pope's Love for Reading.
As much company as I have kept, and as much as I love it, I love reading better, and would rather be employed in reading than in the most agreeable conversation.—Pope.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.

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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 2

THE POWER OF THE EARLY CHURCH

LESSON TEXT—Acts 2:1-4; 37-42.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."—Acts 2:21.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Peter Telling About Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Three Thousand Converted in One Day.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Brave Preacher and a Great Revival.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Source of Missionary Power.

—The Coming of the Spirit (Acts 2:1-4).

I. TIME OF (V. 1). It was on the day of Pentecost. "Day of Pentecost" means the feast which was held fifty days after the wave sheaf was offered (Lev. 23:15-16). It was observed by presenting two loaves made of the new wheat (Lev. 23:17). These loaves were baked with leaven, while leaven was excluded from the Passover feast (Lev. 23:6). The reason was that the Passover feast typified Christ's sacrifice, while Pentecost represented the church, composed of Jews and Gentiles—the two loaves. Christ had no sin in Him while the men and women composing the church have sin in them.

The feast of Pentecost in a figurative sense still continues, for the body of Christ is not yet complete. Pentecost was a most fitting time for the coming of the Spirit.

2. UPON WHOM THE SPIRIT CAME (V. 1; cf. 1:18-15).

The twelve and others to the number of 120. The coming of the Spirit was not merely for the twelve but for all believers—members of the body of Christ. They were in "one place, with one accord" waiting for the fulfillment of "Father's promise" (Luke 24:49).

With a group of believers thus with eyes fixed upon Christ in expectation of the fulfillment of His promises, wonderful blessings are sure to come. If the church would be with one accord in one place wonderful blessings would come still.

3. THE MARKS OF THE SPIRIT (V. 2-4).

These marks were external and internal.

1. EXTERNAL.

(1) THE SOUND OF A MIGHTY WIND. There was no wind—only the sound thereof. This suggests the all-pervasive life-giving influence of the Holy Spirit.

(2) TONGUES OF FLAME. Each of the 120 was crowned with such a tongue.

The tongues show the practical purpose of the Spirit's gifts, and the fire indicates His purifying energy, purging the dross and making it witnesses for Him.

(3) SPEAKING IN FOREIGN TONGUES. For these humble Galileans to thus speak caused great amazement.

2. INTERNAL.

This is seen in the transformation wrought in the disciples. They have great courage and self-possession.

Peter, who a little while before was cowering before a Jewish maid, now with lion boldness stood before the thousands of Jerusalem and a little later before the chief rulers of the city and declared that they had murdered their King.

11. THE CONVERTING POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT (Acts 2:37-42).

Many people were convicted of their sins—about three thousand repented and were baptized. This revival was real because:

1. They continued steadfast in the apostles' teaching. They did not grow cold or run after every new thing that came along. This is the real test of conversion.

2. They continued in fellowship with the apostles. The surest way to grow is to keep in fellowship with Christians. Death is sure to follow the neglect of the fellowship of the brethren in Christ.

3. In using the means of grace, "In the breaking of bread," God has instituted ordinances in His house and those who are genuinely converted will avail themselves of their use.

4. In prayer the apostolic church was a praying church. The Christian life cannot be lived without prayer.

GOOD DEEDS.

The influence of a good deed is great upon the world, but the reflex influence upon the doer is a priceless thing.

—Gospel Banner.

FALSE PROPHETS.

False prophets and teachers have ever been speakers of pleasing words and glorifiers of the conditions of their times. Thus only can they hope to secure popularity, ease, and the other things they are after.

INSUFFICIENT FOR THAT DAY.

I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom and that of all about me seemed insufficient for that day.—Lincoln.

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